

No. 5459 號九十五百四千五第 日六十月四年亥乙緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 20TH MAY, 1875. 四拜禮 號十二月五英 港香 [PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.	To be Let.	Notices of Firms.	Auctions.	Intimations.	Intimations.	Intimations.
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Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL HONGKONG.
 THE ROYAL DRAMATIC CLUB OF
 HONGKONG, will have the pleasure of
 performing on
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
 the 28th May, 1876.
 as by J. MADISON, Esq., Entitled
"THE WARRANTED INTRUSION."
in 3 acts.
 The Sparkling Banquet, by
 J. S. BYRON, Esq.,
 entitled
**"MADON" OR "THE WONDERFUL
 SCAMP."**
 may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAW-

20th, where also a Plan can be seen.

and permission of Major AMRE and the
of H. M.'s 80th Regiment, their Band
is attending.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Steamship

"CHINKIANG,"
Master, will be despatched for the
port TO-DAY, the 20th inst, at 4 P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Bankers, 80, N. B. Road.

FOR AMOY AND TA
Steamship

“FORMOSA,”
Blanco, will be dispatched for the above
MORROW, the 21st inst, at Noon.
Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGSDORN & Co.
Hongkong 20th May. 1875.

FOR MANILA (Direct.)
Steamship

“ESMERALDA,”
Escobar, will be dispatched on above

TOMORROW, the 21st instant
For Freight or Passage, apply

Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Russian Steamship

"TCHINATCHOFF,"
Captain, Master, shortly expected from
above, will have quick despatch as above.
Freight or Passage, apply to
Wm. POSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

FOR SAIGON,
Steamship

"GUNGA,"
W. W. Pitou, will have immediate despatch
to the above Port.

SOEY

Hongkong, 19th May, 1876.
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

During my temporary absence, all Applications for Sitings in the Cathedral, my Office in the Supreme Court House, receive every attention.
EDMUND SHARP,
Honorary Treasurer to the Trustees.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1876.

WANTED,

Steamship *Altona*.
Apply to

W. M. FUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at
Hongkong, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by
consent on the 31st March, 1875.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
73 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

AMERICAN SHIP SQUAD

NEW YORK.
SIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
 vessel are hereby requested to send in
 Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, for
 signature, and to take immediate deli-
 very of their Goods.
 No impediment being the discharge of the Vessel
 landed and stored at Consignees' risk
 and expense.

FRAZAR & Co.,

1 760 Hongkong, 17th Mo

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
SHIPPERS of Cargo per S.S. **INDUS**,
from London in connection with the

...ve Steamer, are hereby into
ods are being landed and ate
the - C...

obtained from TUESDAY, the 18th
10 A.M.
and Cargo will be forwarded on, unless
instruction is received from the Consignee be-
fore TONDAY, requesting it to be landed
at the place of Lading will be countersigned by the
Agent.
If it is remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY,
the 22nd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.
Fire Insurance has been effected.
O. BEETRAND,
Principal Agent.

S. STATESMAN, FROM
AND SAIGON

SIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby requested to take prompt delivery, otherwise the portion from which it is to be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

There is hereby given to holders of Bills of Lading for Rice, shipped at Saigon, that the cargo is now ready to be discharged, and unless it is taken immediately, they will be liable for demurrage, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter Party.

JARDINE, MATTHEW

Honorable, 18th May, 1875.
**AGENCE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.**
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are
 requested to send their Goods on board
 undamaged for counter signature, and
 immediate delivery; this Cargo has been
 stored at their risk and expense.
 Fire insurances have been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
 Es "Donna," 2nd July, 1875.
 35 cases Beer.
 Es "Iravaddy," 11th March, 1875.
 1 case Books.
 1 case Sundries.
 Es S. S. "Pailo," 25th March, 1875.

20

Ex "Mekong," 8th April.
n Club 1 case Merchandise.
giong, 15th April, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876.

THIS Work, in the THIRTIETH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE. It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" has been further augmented by a

GERMANY-LITHOGRAPH

A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph, Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK, also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE PLATS (Designed expressly for the Work).

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND THE COAST OF CHINA.

ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG.

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, sent to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Office.

The Directory is published in two Parts, Complete at \$5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$8.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents—

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Cebu.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Colon.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Hongkong.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Kobe.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Lyons.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Manila.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Medan.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Peking.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Rangoon.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
San Francisco.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Singapore.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Sourabaya.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Tientsin.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.
Yokohama.....Messrs. J. P. de SILVA & Co.

On the 19th inst., at 330 A.M., EDWIN, the infant son of F. GORDON, Esq., aged 5 months.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 20th, 1876.

We reprint to-day, from the *Geographical Magazine*, an article on Chinese Emigration to Peru from the pen of Mr. CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., which is well worth serious attention. The emigration of Chinese coolies to Peru was formerly carried out on a large scale, and was subject to many and great abuses. The coolies have also, it must be admitted, been treated improperly in past times in Peru. But this now, we are told by Mr. MARKHAM, rectified, and it never existed by the Peruvian Government, which has always shown itself most anxious to remove all cause of complaint, and provide for the comfort and well-being of the Chinese labourers. A great many abuses have been laid at the door of the Peruvians, it seems probable, of which they were perfectly innocent. There is always a tendency to over-crowd emigrant ships, but this was not so much the fault of the Peruvian Authorities as of the emigration companies, and the vessels of the first-class used for the purpose are said by Mr. MARKHAM to have been good and well ventilated. But the old contract system, under which so many abuses took place at Macao, is abolished, by the action of the Portuguese Government, and though Macao has received a great shock in consequence, the Government have earned a title to respect for justice and humanity, which after all is more valuable than the profits accruing from a trade that reflected nothing but disgrace upon the port.

But, though contract emigration to Peru from Macao has ceased, the land of the Yucan is still anxious to obtain labour from China. Peru is too hot a country for Europeans to cultivate, and as its soil is rich and fertile, the landed proprietors, as well as the Government, are naturally desirous of securing labour. There are other fields open to them besides China, but no labourers equally valuable. The negro is lazy; the Indian lacks energy and strength; the Chinaman is industrious and strong. The Chinese are also known to be good and skillful cultivators of the soil; they enjoy an excellent character for thrift and frugality, and most of them are instable and peaceable. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the Peruvian haciendados should look to China, with its overflowing and yet industrious population, as the best source from which to obtain the labour necessary to work their estates. The modern Peruvian is, according to Mr. MARKHAM, who has no interest in colouring things to his own advantage, a humane and kind-hearted employer, and has "set a noble example as regards the treatment of the labouring classes, both in legislation and practice." The landed proprietors are habitually considerate and kind to their employes, whom they do not overwork, and Mr. MARKHAM avers, from personal observation, that the latter are happy and contented. He mentions the name of one large employer of Chinese labour who pays many of his coolies largely in excess of the wages stipulated in contracts, "as an incentive to peaceful industry, or as the reward of it." Many of the Chinese who have served out the terms of their indentures are engaged in business or have become domestic servants. There is a Chinese club, a Chinese Theatre, and a Chinese Association

prisoner, but the very few who are sent to the prison are steadily making their way in Peru. As a proof that they are contented with the privileges accorded them, Mr. MARKHAM instances the fact that in August last a number of Chinamen, in the name of their fellow countrymen settled in Peru, presented an address to Don MANUEL PARRA, the President of the Republic, on occasion of the completion of his second year of office, in which they alluded to the guarantees and equal rights which had been secured to them, and to the protection they had received, and expressed their warm gratitude to His Excellency's Government.

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Mr. Justice Swinburn sat in the Summary Jurisdiction Court yesterday, instead of the usual Mr. F. A. G. GORDON, Esq., who was called in to try a few minor and unimportant cases.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before the Chief Justice, the second, named Juan, was brought up under writ of *habeas corpus*. It may be recalled that the man was two months ago committed to gaol for seriously assaulting the captain and crew of the German barque *Suez*. His Lordship said as no action had since been taken, nor was it intended to take further action, the man would be discharged. The writ was granted, and the man was set at liberty.

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PRODUCE.

Unaccustomed to the vast size of these theatre-boxes, it was with a feeling like dismay that I entered on the stage; but to all appearance I managed to keep under control a flutter of my spirits, went through my rehearsal, inspected my room, and gave all directions necessary. Every courtesy was shown to me, as usual, by every civility to me, by the "ladies" and "gentlemen" who were my friends, by my friends who were my acquaintances, and by my acquaintances who were my friends. I was met as of my disposal by the managers; but I found them not so friendly, nor even an acquaintance that I could call on now. After my early entrance, I lay down, endeavouring to compose myself, till the hour appointed for my setting out to the theatre. The hackney coach—a conveyance happily in the advance of civilization—was met, with the change of horses, and I was driven to the theatre in recollection of the "angel every dignifying job of the bubbling vehicle as it slowly performed the work of a burdle in conveying me to the scene of action. The silent process of dressing was only interrupted by the ill-bred actor's voice: "Overture on, sir!" which I took as a chill to my heart. The official rap at the door soon followed, and the summons, "Mr. Macready." I rose, and, with a first step I went forward to my trial. But the appearance of an immoderate composure assumed by the player at a turning-point of his life betrays the interior struggles he endures. These are cruel trials, in respect to the state of mind and of life in which they are encountered, so readily to catch each other that one described does all. The same agitation, and doubt to the point of confusion, is in the mind of the actor as in the palpitant, the throbbing of the heart—albeit, however painfully felt, must be unconsciously disguised in the character the actor strives to place before his audience. As Phylas, was waiting for me at the side-scene, and when the curtain had fallen, grasping his hand almost convulsively, he rushed upon the stage, exclaiming, as in a transport of the highest joy, "The play is over!" I pause that, greeted my entrance (diversely now performed by a London public or a country-poor performer) with all I could have desired; but it was not until the loud and splendid, following the vehement burst

of passion in the Mrs. "Oh, ye Gods, give
honours or let me die!" that I gained
degree of self-possession. "As the play
cooled, I became more and more
under the conflicting emotions of the
treated lover, and at the close, of the
I had heard the strains of "The
Pylades, the prolonged cheers of my audience
satisfied me of my success. When I returned
to the manager's room, Mr. Harris, in
peevish way, observed, "Well, my boy,
have done capably; and if you could get
a play along with such a cast, I don't know
what you can do better."

"THE MACHREDDY RIOT IN NEW YORK."
I had heard immense applause and the
cheers of the Glasgow audience, and I
said to myself, "They mistake him."
I went on, the greatest applause, and
seemed, from the whole house, I lowered
peacefully, repeatedly. It still kept re-
sounded as it were emphatically (to coin a
expression for a bow), rather significantly,
I thought, touched me with a condemnation
condemning the play. "This is becoming
too much." It did not cease, and I began
distinguish howlings from the right one
of the parquette. Still, I thought, it is
only like the Western shriek—a climax
their applause. At length I became sensible
there was opposition, and that the prolon-
gation of my appearance was a gross mis-
take; it then worked for its subsidence, and
I then, intending to say, "I felt pain and shame
which the intelligent and respectable man
feel for their country's reputation, and that
would instantly resign my engagement rat-
her than encounter such disgraceful con-
demnation." The audience, however, in-
stead of placating, "You have been provid-
ing a fine play, and a fine cast, and a fine
do; flung a rotten egg close to me. I pointed
it to the audience and smiled with con-
tempt, persisting in my endeavour not to
hear. I could not have been less than
quarter of an hour on the stage before I
could have been so grossly abused. I was
repenting in the consciousness of my own
truth. At last there was nothing for it, I
said, "Go on," and the play, "Machreddy"
proceeded in dumb show, I hurrying the
players on. Copper casts were thrown, so
struck me, four or five eggs, a great many
apples, nearly—oh, how quite—oh, how
much. I was hurrying the players on, I was
bottle of acetic acid which splashed over
my dress, smothering, of course, most hor-
ribly. The first act, at least, in the
scenes, with these accompaniments, passed
in dumb show. Behind the scenes some one
tempted to exhibit sympathy, which I
could not possibly oblige; obeying, I was
repenting for the disgraceful people indicated
the character of the country. The second
act closed exactly in the same way.
I dressed for the third and went on; I
tumbled the same, the missiles growing
thicker. At last a chair was thrown from
the gallery on the stage, something heavy
and dangerous, and I was hurrying the
which made the remaining minutes more
out. Another chair was hurled by the same
man, whom I saw deliberately throw it, and
wrench up another and throw it too-
bowed to the audience, and going up to
Mr. Chippendale, observed that I thought "I
could fulfil my obligation to Messrs.
Harris and Mackintosh, and that I could
remain no longer." I accordingly sat down
and undressed; Golden was there, and seem-
ed to apprehend danger out of doors. I
could not. However, I took my dirk, but think-
ing it unworthy to carry it, threw it down
again. Golden (who made "oo" which does
Halliday, and Emmet walked down
the stairs, and I was hurrying the
tempt in the back street, but there was
a crowd at the front door, which Golden
had not been able to penetrate, and
which, the chiefs of the police in-
formed me afterwards, made the strongest
efforts to break into the house. Mr. Mac-
intosh, my landlord, and one of the heads
of the police, were hurrying the
taken from one of the pictures who had
been captured, and who, because he cried
much, was set at liberty."

CLIMAX OF THE OUTRAGE—SEVERAL PERSONS
KILLED.
The police interfered, and there was a
serious bloodshed—"I was in the act of man-
aging my exit with Lady Macbeth, and sto-
ping to take a glass of water, I was hurrying
like a coup de main, swept the place clear
away. As well as I can remember, the bar-
berian outside now began. Stones were
hurled against the windows in English-stre-
et smashing many; the work of destruction
became then more systematic; the volleys
stones flew without intermission, be-
cause the stones were hurrying the
the gallery and upper gallery, still to
up the din, whilst, aided by the crashing
of glass and boarding without. The second
act passed, the noise and violence without
increasing, the contest within becoming fe-
biler. Mr. Povey, as I was going to my
the theatre, the request came, came up to
and in a moment I was hurrying the
urged me to cut out some part of the play
and bring it to a close. I turned round
very sharply, and said that "I had com-
promised to do this thing—to place myself
and whatever the consequence I must
go through with it—it must be done; that
I must not cut out. The audience had paid
for a must and a must, and I must
give it; they would have cause for riot if
I were not properly done. I was angry, and
spoke very sharply to the above effect. The
banquet scene was partially heard and
interrupted. I went down to change my dress
—the battering at the building, doors, and
—the gathering and a loud. When
was hurrying the and the doors to the
floor of my room, and making a pool there.
I murmured. The stones hurled in had broken
the ends of the pipes. The fourth act passed
—the noise against the building and from within
for whenever a missile did effectual
the windows outside; stones came in through the
chandeliers; and one struck the chandelier, the
audience removed for protection; behind the
walls, the house was considerably thinned
the gaps of unoccupied seats appearing in the
audience part. The fifth act was heard, and
in the very spirit of resistance I flung my
audience part, and the audience to the
may very best, and exciting the audience to
sympathy even with the glowing words of
condemnation, whilst these dreadful deeds of
crimes and outrage were tearing at intervals
in our ears and rising to madness all round
us. The death of Macbeth was loudly cheer-
ed, and on being lifted up and told that the
was hurrying the and the doors to the
exaggerated and most emphatically expressed
of my sympathy with them and my feelings
of gratitude to them, I quitted the New
of rage amid the exclamations of the
audience. Going to my room, I began
without loss of time to undress, but with no
feeling of relief or sympathy. When
the first and half dozen persons came in
my room—consternation on the faces of
others, fear, anxiety, and distress on those of
mine. The mob were getting stronger; for
they were not the military sort? "They
were here." "Where? Why did they not
cut?" "They were not here; they were
hurrying the up." "Of what use?"
"Why were they there?" Other arrivals. "The
military had cause upon the ground." "Why
did they not disperse the mob, then?" These
questions and answers, with many others,
were passed to and fro among the persons
around me whilst I was finishing my hasty
undress, I occasionally putting in a question or
answer. "Hark! what's that?" I asked.
"The soldiers have fired." "My God!" I
exclaimed. Another volley, and another! I
saw some that several were killed.

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